CONGRESSMEN AT THE CAPITAL IN TREIR SUMMER RAIMENT,

Tom Reed's Tow Suit, Somer's Dozziing Hues, and Warner's Spotless White-Deceilete McMillin, and Cobb's Easter Suit-Battey's Black Raiment-Senator Call-Blackburn's Blue and Scarlet, Hawley's Cool White, and Hill's Heavy Black,

WASHINGTON, July 7 .- Washington's terrible hot weather of the past few weeks has badly demoralized the statesmen in both Houses of Congress. Senators and Reprecontatives alike are angry clear through and charging everything to the bad ventilation of the Senate and House. Erratic Uncle Joe Walker of Massachusetts, who gets so hot when he makes a speech that he has to take his coat off, wants the architect of the Capitol because the smoking of bad cigars makes the air of the house as bad as the cigar smoke. Senator Hale is complaining because there is never a breath of fresh air in the Senate chamber, while all the corridors and committee rooms are as cool as an ice house There are other causes than bad air that make Senators hot, but the architects and engineers ways come in for the blame.



TOW REED IN HIS \$10 SUIT OF KENTUCKY TOW.

But, whatever the cause the fact is pialo, the statesmen begin to sizzle, and just now they are trying to offset the effects of the terrible heat by getting down to summer clothing, and the costumes worn in the Senate and House during the last few weeks have been marvels of beauty, ugliness, and ingenufty. The fans that all the statesmen carry are palm leafs and paid for by Uncle Sam. Woolien goods have given way to cotton, duck, flannel, tow, seersucker, ponger, and the soloms black has given way to white, yellow, blue, and the various other colors of the rainbow, which give a kaleidoscopie appearance to the scene in the national legislature.

Probably in Congress there is not a man who can get as warm on occasions as Congressman Reed of Maine. As the public by means of alwars trustworthy newspaper cuts know, Mr. Reed is not sylph-like in proportions. His neck is not long and swan-like, and his limbs have not the lithe grace of an Appollo Belveders. He appears every morning at the Capitel in a pale, cream-colored suit. He looms up like some huge ship of war, and with the same rocking, rolling motion he gains his seat. The suit is of tow, a delicate gray in color. Probably with the idea of leaving room for Mr. Reed's growth, the suit was not constructed with any great degree of care as to fit. It bags on the shoulders and at the knees. It hange limp and dejected ever the spinal column of the wearer. The rest, strapless and unconfined, waves gracefully over Mr. Reed's badge of gastronomic taste, and the coat and trousers flutter in every breeze. The material has a peculiar quality of wrinkling at every point, and the man from Maine has a corrugated appearance that is scarcely artistic. His size and weight are apparently increased by this cool and com-



RENATOR CALL TARES OFF HIS SHOES. fortable costume, and when he moves through

an alsle of the House even the pages desert it

fertable costume, and when he moves thro ugh an aisle of the House even the pages desert it and allow him full possession.

In contrast to Mr. Reed and his pale, if somewhat generous costume, Congressman demers of Wisconsin bursts upon the vision a dazzle of color. With his pale, pearl-gray trousers he wears a vest bewilderingly white and fresh. At the neck is exposed a rare and delicate neigligh shirt with fine silk stripes of pink or blue, and a necktic that harmonizes meet equisitely with his complexion. A blue coat and star-like rellow shoes finish the costume and render the wearer a thing of beauty and semething to be admired.

Dewn in a frent see in the House, where all the wordy battles are pitched, where the gentle tones of the reading clerk never fall to monstrate, and where the heat and sultriess seen to concentrate, sits Mr. Warner of New Tork. He is attired in species, virginal white. From the top of his head to his shining shoes there is not a discordant note in this harmony of snewy whiteness. Every article of his costume is smooth and immaculate. The tie that fleats over his manly bosom shows a woman's touch, and the unsuilled whiteness of the delicate garb and the precise grace with which it is wern evidence the hipful hand of a leving wife. The suit is new, and Mr. Warner is justifiably prout of it. He carefully deposits the superfluous ink from his pea on the floor instead of on his shirt front, and, with great foresight, he places a piece of clean paper under his arm upon the desk when he is about to write. When he passes less carefully attired members or the representatives of the great unwashed in the corridors, he draws the skirits of his coat away and steps to one side.

One of the poems of the House is Representative medialin of Tennesses. His attire is not studied. His style is not affected, nor such as to attract the attention of the wir adventureases who sit in the salaries or linger in the halls. He seems to have accepted from the halls. He seems to have accepted in the salaries of h



careless grare and beauty. Without any attempt at fashion he has rendered his shirt decolate, and is a neck of snows whiteness, with here and there an entuing dimple, has been disclosed. A huge pin is carelessly thrust in on either side to preserve the effect and a tie equally unpretentious as to sivie, with ne vulgar air of adwness chuging to it, is knested in front. His nead, the smooth top borders in properties of heir, glistened above this becoming arrangement, and his face acquires a contented expression as he realizes what a discovery he has made in the science of keeping good.

In the rear of the flouse, Representative Liv. BENATOR VEST VEST WASH, of keeping cool.

In the rear of the floure, Representative Livingston of Georgia gamps for breath. All his boulders training for hot weather avails him

nothing at a time like this. Vestiess crarations, and seabless he recilines at his close. The test of his fromess is lost in the rolls of flesh. His soil a sign shift becomes it me and damp, and his gray and black checked trousers refuse to be pulled up to avoid bagging at the kness when the wearer sits down.

Mr. Cobb, the member from Alabama made famous by that all comprehensive inquiry:

Mr. speaker, where was I at? still wears his Laster suit. It is a rich gray confection that was the admiration of every one when his acceptant in the firt, with the tailor's tags inflicating the price lovingly clinging to it. The becoming it looks here with the theorem is a comparad in it firt, with the tailor's tags inflicating the price lovingly clinging to it. The becoming it looks here with the test of the becoming it looks here with the test of the test o



QUAY IN DUCK TROUSERS AND BLUK COAT.

In the background of this living picture a great white a constiling, with gray edges, and the background of this living picture a great white a constiling, with gray edges, and the background of this living picture a great white a constiling of the great grows to be Mr. Cogswell of Massachusetts, the counterpart of President Cleveland. The white shirt and yest. Owing to the generous proportions of Mr. Cogswell the largest part of white shirt and yest. Owing to the generous proportions of Mr. Cogswell the largest part of the shirt and the sales to small, the effect is reculiar, it traminds one of a hung gold-rimmed dinner place where the shirt and a sale of the state of the shirt in the bright galaxy of Apollos and Adonless of the State; and there was not made that there was any material reduction to this buyden which and alrey white dress, gar ties, a unique and heautiful London smoke-colored suit, and other rich and tronical accessories.

The state of shall be shall be a shall be shall be and the shall be QUAT IN DUCK TROUSERS AND BLUE COAT.



SENATOR HOAR IN WHITE PLANNEL. SENATOR MOAR IN WHITE PLANNEL.

Occasionally some perspiring Senator sends
for a glass of water, and wotting his sheet-like
handkerchief sops off his turning brow. Or,
again, some may do as Senator Call, who the
other day, exposed to the warm and cruei gaze
of the galleries and his feliow sufferers a pair
of blue socks with sliver-buo-le garters. His
feet, thus garly attired, he elevated to the
heights of another chair, while a pair of handsome reliow shoes stood unnecupied under his
deak. His socks were very nice socks, and the
garters were very greity. Just why every one
langhed at a man who was trying to be comdesk. His seeks were very nice socks, and the garters were very preity. Just whe swary one sughed at a man who was trying to be comfertable untrammelled with shoe leather was not understood by Mr. Call, even when he became resigned to the arbitrary convention and re-covered his blue socks with the reliew shoes. Senator 'est the other day caused consternation in the ranks of his associates and brought on a healthy and whole-souled desira for a cold wave, by announcing that he intended to leave off one garment a day as long as the hot weather continued. So far, however, he has apparently discarded but one, and that his namesake. Othe wise, he is the same modestly, although thinly, attired man we have long known.

modestly, although thinly, attired man we have long known.
Probably the rose in the rosebud garden of Senators is Mr. Blackburn. Attired in a rich but delicate blue, with scarlettle, kay russet shoes, and spottess lines, he bursts upon the sight, a vision of leveliness and grace.
Senator thawier does not pose as a benefactor to his race, but when he appears on a hot moraing in the Senate clothed in ceol, unsullied white duck, he gives the on-looking publics new lease on lite. He is not of a siender, girlish figure by any means, but his rounded plumpness shows to good advantage in the pleasing white. If he is not cool fellows cool.
From an methetic viewpoint, Mr. Mander-

in the pleasing white. If he is not cool he looks dool.

From an mathetic viewpoint, Mr. Manderson is probably the success of Congress. He is pleasing the probably the success of Congress. He is pleasing the probably the success of Congress. He is pleasing the probably the success of Congress. He is the pleasing the

notwithstanding the fact that he has lived under the vine and fig tree of California for seme twenty odd rears, is not unsusceptible to the wooings of old 50.

Mr. Quay is philosophical in the matter of dress. He not only endeavors to keep cook, but to please the eye. If his garn is somewhat feetail or more appropriate for the seashore than the quiet respectability of the Capitol, it is the fault of the prolonged augar investigation and the tariff, and no blame should restrached to Mr. Quay. He weare a blue coat, white trousers, and shows and best to match. The best is probably the most conspicuous feature of the attire, and, owing to the perversity of the soat or the stupidity of the tailor, it shows in the frost and also in the bask.

Mr. Brice is a comfortable looking man. The luxuriance of his hair is somewhat wearying, especially to those who have lost their natural head overing, but the calmness with which he can wire his eveglasses in the face of any ene and every one without regard to the probable injury that may be done their even, is so exasperaling as to be almost admirable. His attire is without mistake or error. A delicate brilliancy is added to the sombre gray of the garb by a red tie and the inevitable red flower in his buttonhole. The white vest is a note tha heighten the delicacy of the effect.

Senator Cibson, who was, during his astrice as representative, considered the handsomest man in the House, has lost none of his attractiveness, and this summer, attract in an artistic comitination of blue and white, with his sleeves rolled up to cool his pulse, and frantically mopping his face with a damp hand-kerchiof, he looks somewhat distressed and uncomfortable, but none the less handsome. But the sweetest and coolest of all the statesmen is linely George Frieble Hoar, content and smilling in his luff ponges coat and trousers and duck weal. As he sits reading a Greek poem while Hill thunders against the innovent and Pickwickian.

UNCLE SAM'S INDEBTEDNESS,

He Stands Eighth in the List of Govern-

The year in Government accounts kept in Washington does not begin on Jan. I, but on the lat of July, and the balancing of Treasury accounts is made on that day, when it falls on a week day, which was not the case this year. The debt account is kept separate, and in such a manner that the actual balance can be stated with very little figuring.

According to the bulletin which has been issued by the Department, the present int-rest-bearing debt i- \$005,000,000. The noninterest-bearing debt (bank or Treasury notes and not bonds) is \$380,000,000 and there is, toe, snother item of \$1,800,000 which stands for the bonds which have matured, and upon which the interest has stopped, but which have not been redeemed. The aggregate amount of the whole debt on July 2 was \$1,-016,000,000. The increase of the debt during the year has been \$50,000,000. Compared with other nations, the United

States has had what may called a fluctuating debt, this country being the only one, practi-cally, which pays off or has paid off a material portion of its indebtedness the debts of European countries steadily increasing year by year in acceptance of the axiom that "a national debt is a sational blessing." At the present time the United States stands

eighth of the list of countries in the amount of its obligations outstanding, the order being

eighth of the list of countries in the amount of its obligations outstanding, the order being as follows: France, England, Russia, Austria, Italy, Germany, and Spaie.

The finances of no country have fluctuated as violently in different directions as those of the United States. At the close of the Revolutionary war the outstanding debt of the republic was \$75,000,000,000, and lifteen years later it was almost exactly the same. From that time until the beginning of the war of 1812 there was a steady reduction, which brought the figure to \$45,000,000. It went up again in consequence of the expendiures incident to the war until treached \$127,000,000, and then it declined again, as the mercury goes down in a thermometer on a cold afternoon in winter, until 1824. It was in that year \$50,000,000. The next year \$10,000,000 was knocked off, the year following \$1,000,000 was knocked off, the year following \$1,000,000 winted debt in 1833 to \$7,000,000. Finging down the debt in 1833 to \$7,000,000.

In 1834 it got down to \$4,700,000, and in 1835, the red-letter year in American finance, to \$37,000, Uncle Sam having on that occasion, to use a popular and current phrase, money to burn. There was indeed more money in the Treasury than debt outstanding, and the holders of the \$37,000 withstood an offer of cash payment.

Hur just as the debt had gone down, it took a start up again, reaching \$53,000 in 1837, \$3,300,000 in 1838, and \$10,400,000 in 1837, \$3,500,000 in 1838, and \$10,400,000 in 1839, \$7,000,000 in 1834, \$2,-000,000 in 1838, and \$10,400,000 in 1834, \$2,-000,000 in 1845, \$1,110,000,000 in 1845, \$1,110,000,000 in 1845, \$1,000,000 in 1854, \$2,-000,000 in 1858, \$1,815,000,000 in 1834, \$2,-000,000 in 1845, \$1,110,000,000 in 1858, and \$1,000,000 in 1854, \$2,-000,000 in 1858, and \$1,000,000 in 1854, \$2,

over the handrall on the men's side of the boat, as if about to jump overboard. He was evidently a manual laborer, but one of the agitator kind, who, even in his cups, could not resist the desire to impress those about him with his capabilities.

With him was a plainly dressed woman whose face showel her cares. She had evi-dently been over to New York to bring him home from some saloen in which she had found him. The woman showed a sense of shame in her surroundings, and had gone into the men's cabin with her husband to escape the humiliation which would have come to her in the other cabin. Most of the passengers were standing out on the forward deck, but not until the boat had come opposite the Navy Yard did the man and his wife come out of the men's cabin. She was seen to be talking to him

Yard did the man and his wife come out of the men's cabin. She was seen to be talking to him in a low voice, and then suddenly he sprang upon the rail.

There was an instant rush to prevent the man from carrying out his purpose. The woman laid hold of him, but did not scream or feint. All she said was. "John. John!"

The spectators soon saw that the man was preleading. Evidently he wanted to frighten his wife. He made believe to make frantic efforts to go over, and pretended that it took a mighty struggle to pull him back to the deck. When at last he was pulled down he delivered a long a didress to his wife on the undesirability of living any longer, and the other passengers gradually draw away to spare the woman further mortification.

In about three minutes the man was upon the rail again, and the passengers, knowing the wavering condition of a drunken man's mind, made another rush and another rescue. The woman simply said "John, John." again, and clung tightly to him until he was firmly on the deck once more.

As the husband began his speech all over again, the wife in disgust turned her back, but remained standing near him. A third time has the man sprang on the rail, but this time neither the passengers nor the work an made any struggle to save him. This seemed to surprise the man. He got one foot over the rail and shouted that he would surely go over this time. He pretended to work and turte get over the side widently wanting to make it appear that the reason he diln't was because he was so intoricated that he couldn't pull himself up to the top of the rail.

After a long struggle with himself he at last climbed down, satisfied with his effort. He looked about for an instant to watch for the looked about for an instant to watch for the looked about for an instant to watch for the looked about for an instant to watch for the looked about for an instant to watch for the looked about for an instant to watch for the looked about for an instant to watch for the looked about for an instant to watch for the look

Johnson's Patent Hen's Nests.

Charles Johnson has invested a natenthen's nest that is a very great conveyience to Hiddy, and it is an automatic persuader for her to do good work. When the hen approaches the nest a wicket door genit opens, and after she passes in it closes and the hen has private apartments all to herself. The age of its own weight opens a trap door and rolls noteslessif out of sight. Then when the h-n arises, nuts her hance in her pockets and gets ready to walk out, not needing the age, thinks she has made a mistake and lars another. This sort of thing is repeated until the helt of the chicken buds in the hox helow touches off a suring and biddy is fired out of the apartment. from the Henschof Joseph L.

Dissipution.

"I don't know what I'm going to do about my husband, said the owl with a sob. Whal's the matter?" asked the sympathetic nightingsle.
"His habits are gotting to be something freadful. This is the second time this week he has been up all day."

TO TRANSPORT THE PEOPLE. HE CONDUIT ELECTRIC STATEM WILL

BE TRIED IN NEW YORK. Is More Economical Than the Cable, and its Wires Are Not in the Public's Way as in the Trolley System How It is Built and Worked Some Experiments.

Father Knickerbooker is said to be singularly slow and often painfully obtuse. Visitors from the lusty roung towns of the West say that in ne way is this be ter shown than in the old gentleman's moss-back methods of transporting people about town. It is true, they admit, that the best elevated railroads and the best cable roads are in New York; but why, they ask, does the old gentleman pound the backs of 0,000 horses each day to carry people when the slowest municipality in the West discardad horses years ago for electricity.

It is not to be supposed, however, that Father Knickerbocker has been sleeping amid all these criticisms. He has been very much awaks. If nothing happens to prevent, he will soon show a few tricks in surface transportation that will be no surface transportatio Knickerbocker has been sleeping amid all

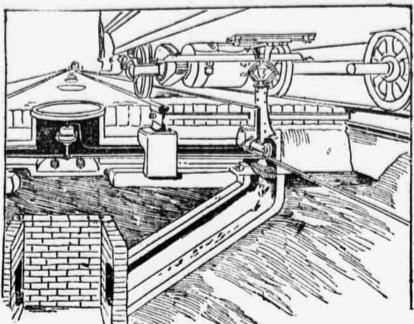
easily along under the copner wires. An Iron plate No. 4, which fits closely in the clot. is the part of the ship which conflets with the can. This ship cerresponds to the troller wheel on an overhead wire. It is held stiffly against the capper wire and cannot roll out of place, a decided advantage over the troller wheel, which is often jerked from the wire. It is claimed that this device can be used with but a trifling loss of power.

The greatest obstable to the practical use of conduit electric roads heretofore has been the loss of power along the line because of the inshifty to secure sufficient insulation. Moisture from the ground and air, dirt carried along the conjunit until it breaks the circuit, have proved insurmountable objections on many systems, though many different conduits have been invented. The idea of moving a car by an unlerground conduit is, of itself, very simple. The successful conduits are the simplest in construction.

It has been claimed that the Siemens-Halske line in Bulacest, for some years the only practical working conduit line, was successful largely because of the favorable climative conditions. There was no show to fill the conduit, and break the circuit, and the ground heid little moisture.

Another conduit line parted at loston after a year's trial, because of accidents said to have been caused by the moist atmosphere.

On the other hand, he General Electric Company have year alloces fully operated a line at

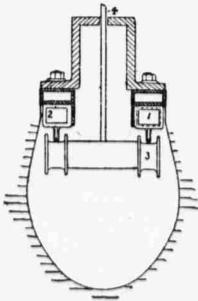


THE LAWRENCE UNDERGROUND CONDUCT ELECTRIC ROAD. From the Scientific American.

tion Company will furnish the conduit, ears, | and power, and the General Electric Company will furnish the electrical apparatus.

As the practical working of an undergroundconduit electric system for surface railreads is now a demonstrated fact, it is fair to prophesy that before long it will take the place of the trolley system in all cities where there are serious objections to overhanging wires and to the dangers which arise from exposed conductors of electricity. The experimental stage has been passed; it is a question now of enterprise with each town, and the daptation of local conditions.

Overhead troller lines are cheap to build and to operate; large capital is required to

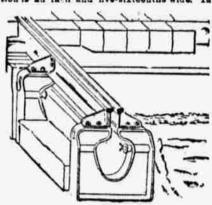


than the cable. As a commercial proposition

than the cable. As a commercial proposition the cable is a success only when it can be used on lines having a heavy business. At the same time, it would seem that the conduit system must extend as municipalities grow to appreciate the danger of a multiplicity of overhead wires.

As the liud post road was the first real working conduit electric system of any value, it is also one of the most interesting. A cross section of the road is shown. The Electric Railway in describing this conduit says:

"The slot consists of a pair of beam rails, without any inside lower flange, secured to the conduit rokes by wrought-from angle pieces. The slot itself in the finished construction is an inch and five-sixteenths wide. In



each yoke there is a secket on each side of the conduit at its widest point, and in each of these sockets are carried the insulators to which are assemed the working conductors. These latter are made of angle from, and are supported by the Y-shaped projections from the insulators.

of the ball lines and side lines and in every street where there is a unfacerationed, every in the main arteries of travel like irreadway. The Matropolitas Tractico Company transfer line. For this neary work the Officers and the main arteries of the street of the street in the transfer and the street in the transfer of the street of the

A PROULIARITY

Of the Southern Community That Reined the Infine of Newcomers There is one particular reason why the in

tween them; both of them have come to un-

derstand, in some measure, that their interests

are mutual; both strive to establish such so-

cial adjustments as may be necessary in the

There has never been in the Southern com-

munity any such place for white women of

The great majority of the industrious im-

migrants of both sexes must always take up

their abode in that part of the country where

RICKRYS, COULERS, AND COLLINS. Enticing Fabrications of Gin in Which Hot Weather Thirsts Are Assunged.

Gin, as the alcoholic basis of a fabricated.

sometimes called "mixed" drink, has grown in popularity enormously in recent years. "I notice its increase daily," says Host Lipman,

who caters to thirsty souls on lower l'ark

row." As it is used in a gin cocktail and Mar-

tini cocktall it is familiar during cold weather.

hot weather, and moderate weather, and in a

gin fizz it is used in all seasons to some extent, but is most popular when the thermom-eter is above 75°. Added to these three famil-

iar forms it is now used in three compara-tively new forms: the "Ricker," the "Rem-

the heating proportions of sugar make sweet

drinks unpopular in warm weather the "dry

drings enjoy the greatest popularity these

for by its full name—is manufactured in this wise. The peel of a whole leman is cut off in one spiral, and in that spiral peel is enclosed as targe a piece of ice as can be dropped, in its yellow strines, in a large barglass. Over that is paused a drink of gin, the customer, instead of the barkequer, measuring out the quantity of gin in a separate glass. Over the lee, lemanted and gin a o the of plain soils is poured.

is poured a drick of gin, the customer, hasead of the barkecier, measuring out the quantity of gin in a separate giass. Over the fee ismospeel and gin a o the of pinis and a is poured, and a crook of the chow does the rest.

A licker, maned after its inventor, Col. Ricker, who "averts unfriendly legislation" for his clients in Washington, would not be passible steept for the introduction of the time fruit from tallforms. To make a licker a line is haived, both halves are squeeced in a glass, and one squeezed half is thrown in with the jutes. Ire is added, a drink of gin poured in, and the giass if od with carbonated water. The Collins is really a log sin fit, for which you pay 25 or difference in its component earts beeing the use of bottlet sods instead of invents, the only difference in its component earts beeing the use of bottlet sods instead of carbonated water. This is the way a crims is compounted: in a mixing giass put a wine glass of leanon piece, a small tablespoonful of sugar, and a goot drink of gin. Nakes up well, and strain into a Collins glass, that is, a iong, atraight har glass, and nid a bottle of glain sode.

There is a belief had by some beer drinkers

attraight par grass, and hold by some beer drinkers that a drink or two or three of some kind of gin fabrication has a tendency to counterart praished damage to the liver by feer. That is the fasson some people sirt in the day with a likekey, a Colline or a cooler, alter a tablide-voted to beer or the conclude the night of a day dayoted to beer. Some simple folk drink them because they like them.

In the two former no sugar is used, and as

sen cooler," and the "Colline."

days.

been in the Northern community.

dustrious immigrants who are needed in the South have always refused to go there, and it is probable that this reason has never until Like the Wooden Nutmens of Connecticut, They Never Wors Out-Their Stately Precision in Contrast with Modern Clocks new been brought to notice. It is that the HARTFORD, July 7 .- A great many years South does not offer any such opportunities as age the Connecticut clock was "made on honor" of cherry, with a maze of hardwood are offered by the North to young women who are in search of "situations." The cause and wheels that went with the sedate precision of the influence of this fact are worth think-Puritan life in this commonwealth, and it bas ing of. Within the past forty years, or durcame famous in all the land. The same Connece ing the period in which desirable immigratient Yankee that took a pocketful of wooden tion has been very large, millions of these women have readily found employnutmegs into Kentucky was agent, also, for the wonden clock. The clock was better than the ment in the Northern States in domestic nutmers, of course except to est-still the service. That kind of employment could not nutmegs were good, too, else they'd never have fetched the price of the real be found by them in the Southern States, because the domestic service there has always tropical kernels. The clocks were actually too good. Like the nutmegs, they never were been rendered by women of color, who were in slavery up to the time of the war, and out. There are Connecticut clocks still runwho have been almost the only housening in many a happy Kentucky home that hold servants there ever since that time. In Southern homes colored cooks, waitwent there at the time of the celebrated wooden nutmeg dispensation, and they are just about as good as ever, so it is said. Some of resses, laundresses, and nursery maids are preferred to any other, and it would not be possithem were put up with a great square, tall black box, a casket of time, with a solid penble to induce women of any European race to enter into competition with them for employdulum and ball, five feet long, that pounded along the passing hour with ponderous ment. It would be useless for the whites to try to compete, fer they would be beaten solemnity, ticking as often as once a second. everywhere and constantly; and, moreover, The case was a handy place for children to it is certain that they would like the ways of play hide-and-seek in, and sometimes a child Southern mistresses not any better than these got tangled up with the slicing pendulum, and mistresses would like their ways. The whites and blacks of the South have held close reiathen there was trouble. tions with each other for generations; they are familiar with each other's traits an habits; each of them knows how to meke allowance for the differences that exist be-

When a Kentuckian bought an old-fashioned Nutmeg clock he bought it for all time. It faithfully ticked his life away, and now, most likely, is marking time for his grandson-There is a story about an inquisitive Kentuckian who, having a good deal of spare time on hand and being in a mood to kill it, took his great Connecticut clock spart, and he was all one day doing it, too. Then he spent a p-cullar community which exists in the South. week trying to reconstruct it. Working ten hours a day-it was rainy weather-he put back a good many of its more of less vital organs—all that it seemed to him a clock realthe wage-earning kind as there always has ir needed -and the end justified his reasoning and forseast.

YANKEE WOODEN CLOCKS.

THEY WERE MADE ON HONOR AND

SOME ARE TICKING YES,

'It went right on ticking fust class," he said ;

The great majority of the industrious immigrants of both serve must always take upstrict about in that part of the country were the services of both are in deed to a place or another, and they favor that to on place or another, and they favor that place where the services of both are in deed to place or another, and they favor that place where the women as well as the mes can earn wages.

Ferhaps one-third of all the female immigrants who have come to this country in the past have take no domestic service soon after their arrival, and have remained at it that they are reliated from it by marriage.

They make good wives, for they understand household duties. Than of thousands of the many found life full of promise, and have remained and the third arrival that they have a service of the young Irish women who eame to this country were sagest to belief place as a service of the young Irish women who eame to this country were sagest to belief place as a country of the place and the place that were any the place that were another they had any trouble in obtaining them, or in actifuct wages that were artifactor. The artifucts wages that were artifactor in the place that were a statisticator. The place that were a statisticator in the place that were a statisticator in the place that were a statisticator. The place that were a statisticator in the place that the pla

illies descring of the respect which they receive.

It is not likely that the soundness of the
opinions here given will be doubted by anyone
who has ever studied the immigration question at the port of New York, or inquired
into the metives by which the great
mass of immigrants from all countries
are governed. But it is immossible to make
any satisfactors rauggestion in reference to the
subject. The colored men and women of the
south are there to star, and the Southern community has peculiarities which are irremovable. If, however, the enterprising recople of
the Southern States will take means to extend
their manufacturing industries and to bring
their vacant lands within the reach of immigrants who would like to own them, they will
pretty surely find, before the close of the cantury, that their population, wealth, and power
have increased as repidly as they could reasonably desire. workmanship.

In proof of the conscientious method of the old-time Connecticut elockmaker is the following curious and in-tructive inscription that a Winsted man lately read on the panelled back of as old-fashioned shelf clock in the southern part of the State: Parent cold the State:

Parent clock made and sold by Korthrup & Smith,
Gonlein, Ct. Warranted as follows: If this clock does
not keep good time with proper management it will be
received at the factory and another given for the same,
if returned within one year from its sale, by the mane
facturers.

II. Adams, Printer, Litebfield.

The factory where this old clock was made, says the Winsted traveller, was in the northeast part of the country village of Geshen as Bush Hollow. Asaph Hall, agent, sold clocks largely in the South, especially in South Carolina and Georgia. He died in Georgia is middle life. He was the father of the astronomer, Asaph Hall.

WHERE NEW YORK EXCELS. The City's Free Hospitals and Dispenses rics-The Great World They Bo.

In but few of the great cities of the world is there better provision made than in New York

for the relief of the sick and the needy. Dispensaries, hospitals, and infirmaries, which are mainly free to the poor, abound in the city, and the amount of money expended in their support runs up to millions of dollars a year. Boilevee Hospital is the largest of the municipal institutions of its kind, and is certainly one of the most services ble. There are special hospitals for eye, ear, and throat affections, for the cripples and ruptured, for children and women, for the aged and infirm, for colored patients, for surgical cases, for

children and women, for the ared and infirm, for colored patients for surgical cases, for contagious diseases, and for materaity cases, in short, for all afflicted people. There are institutions supported by Catholic, by Protestant, and by Jewish beneficence. There are a number of hospitals in which the homopopathic system of medicine is practised and which are fortunate in the possession of large funds. Then the free dispensaries render service to hundreds of thousands of the people of New York every rear.

There are pienty of physicians who complain that the provision made here for gratuitous medical service is far more extensive than its ought to be. They say it cuts into private practice" and is taken advantage of by some people who are able to pay their doctors. They say, also that on account of it they have often to reduce their fees to patients, who would rather seek help at a dispensary or hospital than pay heavy bills for attendance at home. The reply to these complaints of the faculty is that the great majority of the size recope who go to public lessifications are certainly unade to meet the charges ordinarily made for private medical care, and would be subjected to unuscessary suffering if provision for their relief were not made by benevolent men and women.

WOMOD Heligious Enthuslasm Offended.

Elies Bangs and Lucy Green, negroes, came up b fore the Lecteder resterday afternoon for fighting. Why did you hit her Lucy?' Judge Cal-"Cates, rour Honor, she us en tell that preacher not to give me any communical when he resses round de bread an' with yes-

Judge Calhoun wrote a \$3 fine epposite heat

From the Afterior Constitution,